Food

Hello, in this video we’ll be going over some of the contents of this week’s vocab pack but mainly on the sentence structures we can use with them.

* So there’s not too much that needs to be explained for this week’s words, they are mostly pretty straight forward, one I will mention though just more for the curious is the word for bread:
* Now as you can see this isn’t…it’s based on the Portuguese word for bread. So you get to learn some Portuguese on the side
* To talk about meat we simply add にく　to the end of the respective animal
* So chicken becomes chicken, pig becomes pork, cow becomes beef
* Reason we don’t say うしにく　is because although meat, bird and pig have only one reading and so don’t change when combined with another kanji character, cow has two, and so we have to change it because grammar
* Now if you were paying close attention might’ve noticed I used the words chicken and bird interchangeably. That’s because although chicken has its own word: The word とり　is synonymous with chicken
* Just remember the kanji for bird and chicken are different as you’ll find in Week 5 of this course
* Now let’s look at some sentences we can make
* “What food do you like?”
* We can answer this with something like this:
* “My favourite food is tk”
* So this part means…
* So the sentence structure looks like this:
* You can also just simply replace the “what” with your food of choice so: “What food do you like?” “I like bread”
* Though obviously it’s a less strong like then the other sentence. And here’s the sentence structure, just so you grow more familiar with the common patterns you’ll find when constructing you sentences
* You can also make all of these negative by making tk into tk:
* “How much do you want?”
* So what do you say usually when someone asks this? A lot and a little yeah? So in Japanese:
* Quite simple, though in Japan it is normal to have a communal bowl which you can take as much as you want from. But it is something I feel you should be comfortable in saying, including saying something like: ”I have a lot left” or “I have a little left”
* Which are:
* So basically you can add these adverbs before item like a piece of food by using the following:
* Now then next: “I’m hungry”
* And its opposite: which you can imagine means literally: “Stomach is stuffed”

Now this video was a bit short because there isn’t much too cover this week, especially given the amount covered in the past weeks, but if you got any questions please put a comment below as always or email me by my email which you can find on the courses homepage. Okay guys I’ll see you in the next video